



MEMORIAL HILL, MONUMENT—Heber Valley's Memorial Hill, top, unique in geographic formation and in valley history. Right, the monument on its top, honoring Heber Valley veterans from Indian Wars to World War I.
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Heber Valley Memorial Hill Unique Symbol of History and Patriotism

By SHIRLEY CHATWIN
MIDWAY — Wasatch County's Memorial Hill stands in the center of the valley distinctively out of place among the massive mountains surrounding the Valley.

It is shaped like an Egyptian pyramid. The pyramids were carefully erected as massive tombs to preserve mortal remains of kings and their prized possessions. Memorial Hill is a creation of nature and contains a different type of treasure.

It pays honor to the men who fought and the many who died in the service of their country.

Its treasure is in the memory of these men whose names are engraved on a huge monument at the top of the mound overlooking the Heber Valley.

Unique Formation

The hill is unique in its geography, round as a dollar and rising in perfect symmetry from the flat valley floor. It offers the best view of the complete Heber Valley, revealing also that the valley—when viewed from the air—is remarkably round.

The Midway Booster Club fly a flag from the top of the monument on each national holiday.

The hill was set aside as a memorial in 1926. The monument was erected in 1928.

The names on the plaques include veterans of the Civil War, Spanish American War, Indian Wars and World War I.

H. Clay Cummings and Sumner Hatch, officers of the Lockhart Post of the American Legion were prominent figures making this project a reality.

D. A. Broadbent was instrumental in having legislation passed enabling counties in the state to levy local taxes for memorial purposes.

Land Purchased

With these funds Wasatch County purchased the hill and surrounding land, most of it from Elijah Watkins.

Mr. Broadbent supervised construction of the spiral road that winds its way around the hill to the top and the monument.

A beacon was placed on the top and lighted each night until destroyed by vandals.

The hill played its first important role nearly a century ago when William Van Wagoner and his brother, John Sr., built a lime kiln in the hill side. The lime was a vital building element.

The kiln was dug back into the hill, then sealed off to create a virtual oven and the lime rock was burned for three days and nights to take away the impurities and form a sticky lime powder. It cooled 48 hours before being removed.

Process Described

Fred Haueter Sr. tended the fires. White pine wood was used to keep the fires going. Some tried to use coal, but this proved unsatisfactory, since the

heat from the coal stayed too close to the bed of coals and did not penetrate through the lime rock. Mr. Haueter, would stay awake during an entire burning job, sawing the cord wood as it was needed. The fires had to be kept at an even, steady heat to produce the proper sticking in the lime.

Fred O. Haueter, 80, followed in his father's footsteps at the lime kiln, and later bought the business from the Van Wagoner brothers.

Lime was used in mortar, plaster and white-washing.

Much of the lime was sold to the Ontario Mining Co. of Park City at 50 cents a bushel delivered. The kiln was abandoned in 1922.

A monument to this early Midway industry was erected at the base of Memorial Hill in 1955 by the Daughters of Utah Pioneers. Architect and builder was Mr. Haueter.

GOOD BUILDERS

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Ancient Peruvian masons, working without mortar or cement, created buildings that have defied time and hundreds of earthquakes. So perfect are many points that razor blades cannot penetrate them.

John F. Kennedy was the first presidency since Andrew Jackson to have served both in the House and the Senate.



